# FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Reported Landing of Americans The Military Situation.

From Havana correspondence to Wednesday last, we learn that there is great anxiety among the Spaniards relative to the landing of troops and munitions of war in aid of the insurgents.

The reports of the landing of filibusters and recruits from the United States for the service of the Cubans increase, and, although the Spanish papers are very careful not to publish anything which might throw light on the affair and disnearten their countrymen, it is known that several hundred bave arrived. Popular rumor speaks of thousands, but the most reliable re-ports only mention from four to seven hundred. Should this, to the Spaniards, unwelcome emigration continue, the war will then assume a dis-tinet feature altogether, and the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race be enabled to show itself

refulgently.
Instead of skirmishes and running fights there will be battles, and the Spaniards will no longer need to complain of fighting an unseen enemy, and the marksmanship of the Southern riflemen will prevent the official accounts from teeming with glowing accounts of heroic battles and valorous deeds of arms where thousands were engaged and only one soldier killed and another bruised. The idea of reporting bruised soldiers, I believe, belongs to Spain alone, as the accounts of big battles where French or others members of the Latin race were engaged, make no mention of

bruised soldiers.
The military situation—or as it might properly be termed, the mystery situation—remains in statu quo, although the Spaniards have undoubtedly gained a great deal of territory and importance within the past month, in the central department of the island especially. These are not calculations or reports based on the flaming and lying bulletins published in the Diario, or from letters received from the reliable gentleman who has peculiar means for receiving news from his friends in the insurgent camp; that renowned personage, the reliable gentleman just from the front, not being known in Cuba.

The fact is, that telegraphic communication with Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sagua, and St. Spiritus, has been re-established, and if the mere fact of this is taken into account, considering the puerile force needed to destroy a telegraph pole or wire, it argues conclusively that the insurgents have withdrawn from the sections of country they occupied, which assuredly they did not do from any motives of convenience, as the district of the Cinco Villas is one of great importance to them. Of course no one of great importance to them. Of course no Cuban likes to believe this, although they are perfectly right in discrediting the reports published in the Spanish papers, which are only so many exaggerated versions and baptisms of rows magnified into battles, ending with the usual "the insurgents ran." But the Spaniards also ran sometimes in a direction the very correction to that occupied by the course Spaniards also ran sometimes in a direction the very opposite to that occupied by the enemy; then it is called a mark of prudence or else given some other equally euphonious title, but the fact of their not advancing leaves the result, that they were afraid to meet the Cubans. In connection with this, the Navy may also be mentioned, tion with this, the Navy may also be mentioned, but in a different light; the Spanish man-of-war Blasco de Ganay bombarded the half of the town of Gibara, occupied by the insurgents, for more than five hours with shell and round shot, the vessel being anchored half a mile from shore. The headquarters of the insurgent general could be plainly seen from the ships deek coviedle. be plainly seen from the ship's deck, orderlies were riding in and out, but not a single man was seen to run. The gunboat Africa did the same thing with the same result. Very funny gunnery this ;on dit the gunners do not care to hurt anybody.

Brutul Murder by the Spanish Troops. By advices from Clenfuegos, dated the 24th ult., we have further particulars in relation to the murder of Don Juan de Dios Castellanos. This old gentleman, who was over seventy years of age, lived on his plantation in company with his daughters, his sous being absent with

The latter circumstance was considered by the Spanish troops sufficient reason for visiting the plantation and killing the poor old man in presence of his daughters. Not content with this they prohibited any one from visiting the house or assisting in performing the last offices to the dead, and it was not until five days after the

the insurgents.

do alone and unassisted. NEW YORKISMS.

marder, and when the body was already in an

advanced stage of putrefaction, that the broken

hearted daughters succeeded in digging a grave

and interring the body, all of which they had to

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1869. The proposition which those who look unkindly upon the Excise law are endeavoring to persuade the Legislature to smile upon, namely, the permission to sell German beer upon Sunday, is alarming all good citizens, whose last weakness would be the weakness of limbibling. It is searcely possible that the eyes of the Legislature have been shut to the fact that "eye-openers," in various forms, have been for sale every Sunday since the establishment of the law in question. At the close of a Sabbatical meal, taken at a restaurant where you are known, the request for a "cup of tea" is as much a synonym for anything between a cobbler and a cocktail, as, in certain ladies' dry goods stores, the feminine demand for a yard of this and three spools of that are synonyms for a wineglassful of "Curacoa" or a genuine "Jamaica sour." Indeed, it used to be said that the dear creatures were quite as bad as the men in this respect; that the more drygoods they bought the more they felt the necessity for a "wet." They ordered potations far out of proportion to the quantity of drygoods indulged in, and for every inch of the latter they are represented to have swallowed an ell of the former. To return to the German beer again. If, argue the favorers of the Excise law. German beer is to be allowed to be sold, where is the limit to be laid? Shall we drink beer, and shall we shut down on wine? Shall we grasp tager with one hand, and with the other make the gesture of Avannt, monster! to our old friend niersteiner? It is like telling a man he may swallow Limburger, but that he must positively ignore Neufchatel. Besides, if room be given to German beer, will not "bittah beeah" insist upon being heard? Will champagnecider be easy? will London porter keep quiet? Will Scotch ale be content to mature unseen in yellow stone bottles? and will not India pale burst its cerements and its imitation labels? Never have we had such quiet Sundays as during the vigilant maintenance of the Excise law, and this I am compelled to say, in spite of my sympathies with the poor man who has but one day a week to enjoy himself in, one is compelled, if he live in the city of New York, to emigrate temporarily to Hoboken or Harlem if he would drink a glass of beer, regular with the right of green words and the

smell of fresh clover. For although, under certain conditions, it is by no means difficult to get a reasonable quantity of drink at a restaurant on Sunday, such things are of course done under the rose, and that rose is a horticultural production which does not protect in its shade the poor man and his family.

Would you believe it ?- the New Yorkers are talking seriously of imitating the Philadelphia fashion of numbering the streets. The mode of designating them here, hitherto, has been as heathenish as the architecture of the Post Office and the market-houses. I hope that Common Councils will be struck with the new idea, so old to Philadelphians. The division of the city into east and west would indeed necessitate the prefixing of the adjective east to the numbers of streets crossing avenues A, B, C, and D. Awkward as this would be, it would be preferable to the present arrangement, and the awkwardness would be removed altogether by changing the names of all the avenues, calling avenue D First avenue, avenue C Second avenue, avenue B Third avenue, and so on, until all the avenues lying between the two rivers were included. Only, in that case, our glorious Fifth avenue would lose its identity, and what a pity that would be! and, indeed, with respect to Fifth avenue, the question constantly being urged with increasing intensity is, Whether elegance and beauty shall give way to use? Shall heirlooms, homesteads, inheritance, family pride, the aristocratic idea, exclusiveism-shall these yield to the progress of the haberdasher and the warehousekeeper? Shall the palace be pulled down so that the shop may be run up? Shall "blood" make way for business? Must the patrician be onsted by the parvenu? Are the elite to be made to dance to the piping of the canaille? I fear so. You have to live a good way up Fifth avenue before your mind is able to completely diseard the frightful idea (with which the mind of Mrs. Potiphar is slow in becoming familiar) that you will soon be dwelling among the stores.

Extremes suggest one another, and Fifth avenue, by a very natural antithesis, suggests the hundreds of thousands of wretched inhabitants of tenements. The hundreds of thousands, I say, because it is not improbable that half a million of souls support the tenement system. By far the worst features in this system are the cellar tenements, which comprise the dregs of the dregs of all the miseries endured by inhabitants of tenement houses. All the physical and moral diseases, all the dirt, starvation, want, nakedness, and vice which make tenement-houses hells on earth, seemed to have oozed down to their rankest corruption in these cellar tenements. The houses themselves are corrupt, and foul enough, but the cellars, so to speak, are composed of nothing but the green scurf, the clotted poison which has been slowly creeping down the dank foundation walls for years. As far back as two years ago, a tenement-house act was passed, in virtue of which it was declared unlawful to occupy or let, without a special permit, a cellar or underground room, unless the room were at least seven feet high, with one foot of this height above the surface of the street, and an area of thirty inches breath in front. Another condition was that it should be drained, and ventilated by nine superficial feet of window, and that the word cellar should mean any underground room one-half of whose height was below the surface of the street. Hitherto the Board of Health has acted as though no such act had been in existence, although the city swarms with cellars which come under the ban of the law in question. The proposition now is to empty these dens summarily, by force, and turn the population into the streets. This would be extremely interesting to the turned-out families, and I am afraid to guess by how many thousands the floating population would be in-

The rush from this port to Europe promises to be greater than ever this summer. Good heavens! whence do the people get the money? For it is not only the nouveaux riches who are going. I met Pimpkin on the street yesterday. He was riding a bleycle, and looking beamingly. When I last saw Pimpkin he dressed shabbily, and he did not ride bicycles. Now it seems he is going to Europe the latter part of this month, to be gone two years, and extend his tours north as far as Norway and south beyond Egypt. I suppose he intends paying for it, and I am glad he can afford it. Perhaps he is going as secretary of legation-but then do secretaries of legation do so much travel?- and perhaps as newspaper correspondent. It is as difficult to find out as it is to discover whether the Paris fashions correspondence of the Herald is indited abroad or in the editorial rooms of the Herald. It is too spicy to be written outside the Herald buildings, and too truthful to be written in.

The opera bouffe companies run by Mr. Fisk, and managed by Mr. Birgfeld, opened the season last ewning at the gilded cage in Twenty-fourth street. This theatre, which is literally papered with looking-glasses, will make a very charming home for Irma, Tostee, Aujac, and all the rest of them. There will be seven performances a week, with the prime donne on alternate nights, and Aujac almost every evening. Mr. Brougham very naturally mourns the loss of a very brilliant little place, one which he hoped to remain at home in for many a month, at any rate. He was consoled, as much as a gentleman of his repressible temperament is capable of, by a triumphant dinner on Sunday evening at the Astor House. At Booth's, Romeo and Juliet will be performed only during the present week. Othello will be produced next week, with Edwin Booth and Edwin Adams exchanging roles upon certain specified evenings. Mr. Booth, by-the-by, treats Mr. Adams in the most generous and liberal manner. Besides the exceedingly handsome salary which he gives him, he allows him one evening a week for his own. Throughout those scenes of the play, also, in which they appear together, he extends to him all those courtesies which are usually only extended to stars, and are indeed monopo lized by them. For instance, when the juxtaposition of events in the scene makes Mr. Adams, for the time, the principal figure, Mr. Booth sacrifices his own perquisites for the time, and, with a generosity characteristic of indeed few stars, so arranges the characters and the scene as to allow the interest of the audience to fall and rest where it naturally would. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams returned last night to close the season at their Broadway Theatre, previous to its destruction. Mrs. Williams has for some time expressed herself as being very much wearied with the life of labor she has led, and as anxious to retire from it altogether. Her husband is not so anxious. Perhaps he don't think he has made enough yet, though he is probably worth

between three and four hundred thousand dol-

lars. Miss Markstein, a wonderfully talented little pianiste, only fourteen, is to give a concert to-morrow evening. I have never yet heard her at a public concert, but, from what I have heard at a public concert, but a p at a public concert, but, from what I have heard of her in private circles, I should judge she excelled Teresa Correno at the same age.

Velocipede vs. Four in Hand Turn Outs. A young man, who claimed that his velocipede was run against by the carriage of Dr. H.T. Helmbold, in the Central Park, recently, threatened to sue that gentleman for damages. An ankle of the velocipedian was dislocated, and the case was settled, without going to law, for \$50. The doctor now advises all such individuals to have their pedal extremities shortened; to part their hair more in the centre; to have their lives insured; and to look more towards heaven; or hereafter be accompanied by their nurses when they take their airings. ALI BABA.

#### MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Brig Resolute of Philadelphia. The Savannah (Ga.) Republican of Saturday last gives the following relitive to the loss of the

Philadelphia brig Resolute:-The British barque Queen of Scotia arrived below yesterday morning, and reports having, one hundred miles northeast of Tybee, fell in with steamship Tybee, having on board the crew of the abandoned brig Resolute. Captain fsard states that she left Philadelphia on the 2d of March last, and was three days beating down the river. After leaving the capes heavy gale came on from the northwest; ra under foresail, with tremendous seas breaking fore and aft, sweeping decks. The gale lasted twenty-four hours, in the course of which she commenced leaking; kept all hands at pumps up to their waist in water. The weather was freezing, and the next morning the vessel was a mass of ice; soon afterwards encountered another heavy gale, but managed by hard work at the pumps to keep her affoat; was subsequently struck by a gale from the southeast, which lasted twenty hours, died away to a calm, with thunder and lightning from the northwest, with a heavy sea running; made all for Hsmpton Roads; reached there, repaired damages, and proceeded to sea; had heavy gales from southward and southwest, which continued until the day we abandoned the vessel. Shortly after leaving her the foretopmast was carried away just above the cap. Owing to the condi-tion of the brig, we hoisted a signal of distress, and the steamship Tybee, bound from New York to Galveston via Key West, bore down to us and took us off, and made tow to the brig, but was soon compelled to abandon her, owing to heavy

On Wednesday evening last the Tybee hailed the barque Queen of Scots, bound from Middlesborough to Savannah, which took us off, and upon reaching Tybee bar the pilot boat John R.

Wilder brought us to the city.

The rescued mea consist of Captain M. Isard, the first mate, H. N. Gay; second mate, T Stevens, the cook, and four sailors.

The Resolute had two hundred tons of coal on board, and it is supposed that she sunk soon after being abandoned. She was owned partly in Georgia and Philadelphia. The vessel was partially insured. The brig was consigned to Mr. Jacob Lippman, of this city.

#### DELAWARE.

The Jarrell Poisoning Case. The Middletown (New Castle county) Transcript has the following account of the recent attempt of a colored boy to poison Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell, of which we gave an account at the

Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell, living at Ginn's Corner, near Townsend, in this county, were poisoned on Wednesday of last week, by a negro lad named Walter Thompson. It appears that they left the boy at home while they went to attend a funeral During their absence the boy, as it is supposed, placed some "swamp cabbage" in the coffe supposing upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Jar-rell it would be used for supper; however, they did not use it until Thursday morning While at the table they both observed a peculiar taste, but not dreaming of poison, finished their coffee, when both were seized with violent pain and nausea. Mr. Jarrell ran to the door and threw off a portion of the contents of his stomach, which was eagerly eaten by the chickens about the door, and almost immediately they fell dead. Prompt medical aid was at hand, and succeeded in arresting the poison, though both victims are still very ill. The boy fled as soon as the sickness was known, but was arrested and taken to New Castle on Friday, by Constable Hutchinson, of Townsend.

The Peach Crops. The Middletown Transcript of the 3d inst. also says:—"We saw a number of peach buds on nesday which were brought by Mr. Samue Townsend, from his farm in Somerset county Md. They had a healthy and vigorous appear ance, seemed ready to expand into full and were fully two weeks in advance of the buds

The Milford Mutual Friend, Del., of the 3d instant, says: —"We are happy to state from our own observation, and from the general information which we have derived from others on the subject, that the peach buds in this vicinity and section of the State have sustained, as vet, but little if any material injury, notwithstanding the cold weather of the last two months. They are not yet out of danger, however, and perhaps the most critical period through which they may still have to pass may occur in the present, or even in the early part of the ensuing, month There has certainly never been more concern and olicitude felt or expressed, not only by the producers, but by the people generally of this State and peninsula than at present, in regard to a prospective crop of this particular kind of fruit.

### SENATOR SPRAGUE.

A Very Augry Reformer. Senator Sprague, who has been accusing some

of his fellow-Senators of corruption lately, appears to have lost his temper at last, and has sent o the Providence Journal, so that paper asserts,

the following singular letter: —
"To the Editor of the Journal, Providence, R. I.: Sir: I am in receipt of a slip from your paper of the 25th, referring to me. The most outrageous insinua-tion that you set forth will be answered by me in my place in the Senate. As you reflect the sentiments, and are tied in servitude, to the overshadowing power that attempts to control both the politics and the public sentiments of Rhode Island, I shall give to panie sentiments of knode Island, I shall give to that influence the setting forth it is entitled to. As I strike directly at the power of which you are the listspittle, you and those who control you will find I am indeed in terrible earnest. Take, therefore, as you now have, the position in public that I have long known was your private sentiment. Your present is a far more honorable, if honor belongs to your nature, than your past dastardly and cowardly one

Show this to Ives & Co. "I am, etc., Mr. Sprague, on Saturday, in his place in the Senate, assured the people of the United States that his "words and courage do not rest on wine or whisky, or any other stimulant." pose not, of course; and we advise him to keep not only his courage but his temper. He has sometimes made very forcible exposures of pub-lic evils; but he weakens himself and the effect of his blows at public abuses when he loses his temper.—N. Y. Commercial.

English Telegraphy.

It appears from recent statistics that there are at present in England and Wales 904 telegraph stations used by railways and the public, and 717 stations used only by the railways, the total length of wire under their control being 11,635 miles. In Scotland there are 270 telegraph stations, with 2896 miles of wire open to the public and the railways; and Ireland has 68 stations, of which 21 are for the rallways exclu-

#### OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles Snowden Fairfax.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning publishes the following:—

Charles Snowden Fairfax, a descendant of the last Lord Fairfax, and himself entitled to the title as the tenth Lord, died at Barnum's City Hotel, in this city, yesterday morning, aged forty years. The deceased was born at Vanclusc, Fairfax county, Va., on the 8th of March, 1829, but for some years has resided in California, having served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State in 1854, and subseently for five years was clerk of the Supreme

Court of the same State. He was chairman of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention which assembled in New York last July, and is the second member of that delegation who has died, Colonel Thomas Hays having expired on the steamer on his way to New York. The deceased Mr. Fairfax was thoroughly identified with the State of his adoption, and was well known and respected on the Pacific coast. He stood high in the Masonic fraternity, the members of which in this city have already arranged to send a large delegation with the body to the place of interment, which is Rock Church Cemetery, on the road beyond the Soldiers' Home, and about four miles beyond Washington. The remains will be taken from the hotel at 9% A. M. on Tuesday, to the Camden street depot, for removal to Washington, and thence to the cemetery referred to for burial. The deceased was collaterally related to Thomas, the sixth Baron Fairfax, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother Robert, came over to America and settled on a plantation of more than a million of acres in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, Catharine Colepepper. Thomas Fairfax was the first person who employed George Washington as a surveyor.

Robert Fairfax died in 1793, when the im-

mense estate descended to the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, a second cousin, who became the eighth Baron. Charles Snowden Fairfax, the subject of the above notice, was the great-grandson of the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, and succeeded to the title of Lord Fairfax in 1846—a title, however, which he never claimed, preferring to die, as he had lived, an American citizen.

The New York Bond Robbery. Close upon the heels of the great robbery of one million of dollars in Philadelphia comes the announcement of an attempt upon the part of the New York thieves to emulate that notable example. The fact of this last achievement of the industrious rogues only leaked out at a late hour last night, and the details of the affair have not yet been ascertained. The police seem to know nothing of the robbery except that Superintendent Kennedy received a note yesterday afternoon from Richard P. Buck & Co., No. 29 South street, announcing that during Sunday night their safe was opened by burglars and \$84,500 in various securities stolen, but of which amount only \$600 in United States coupon 5-20 bonds and \$300 or \$400 in cash could be made available by the thieves. Although this information reached the Central Police Office at a comparatively early hour, no person was sent to the place to make an investigation, and consequently it is not known how the burglars entered the building, or what means they used to open the safe. Such, at least, was the explanation given at the Central Police Office as an excuse for the paucity of the information on hand .- N. Y. Times of this morning.

## Reverdy Johnson.

The English journals are beginning to express surprise that Reverdy Johnson is not recalled by President Grant. "Can it be possible," one asks that the new administration can consent to permit this misrepresentative of his country to remain here? Mr. Johnson continues to improve every occasion offered for the delivering of a speech, and for bestowing those 'delicate com-pliments' upon John Bulf. Every fresh effort. however, seemingly provokes the satire of English journalists. For example, the London Spec tator, in alluding to his response to the toast, dinver, says:- "Surely, no man was ever yet spoken of as the representative of a nation who took so much pains not to deserve the name. The Athenaum indulges in the following fling

at our Minister:-Announcements that Mr. Reverdy Johnson will preside at the next annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund are surely a little hasty. Events on the other side make it very uncertain whether Mr. Johnson will be in England so late us June.

## The Darien Ship Canal.

We have the gratifying announcement from Washington that the Senate of Colombia has not, as heretofore reported, rejected the Cushing In teroceanic Treaty. It now appears that a com-mittee of the Colombian Senate reported against the treaty, but inasmuch as the State of Darien is determined to have the canal, and the opinion f the Senate is about evenly divided, the treaty will probably be ratified. The adverse report of the committee, a long and cumbersome docu-ment, based its opposition mainly on the ground that such an enterprise would endanger national sovereignty. It is absurd, however, to but forward any such ground of opposition as this. A similar grant for a canal has before been given, and not used, and it is a privilege which has been hawked about in European markets. A. Y. Commercial.

### Female Fiends.

Three cases occurred within the last fortnight in London that beggar description. All are horrid, but all different, and of different degrees of horror. One woman, after being horribly abused, was found dead the next morning on the ground, cut open, and her body filled with stones, and coal, and pieces of brick. The other two cases were perpetrated by women. One taking advantage of the husband's helplessness deliberately mutilated him in the most shocking manner, and then dug out both his eyes. Th other, also angered at her husband, emptied a can of paraffine oil over him, and then set fire to Certainly no man could have invented these modes of torture-nobody but a maddened or deeply injured women.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.— Prison cases were before the Court to-day. Frank Wood, colored, was convicted of the larceny of eighteen yards of carpet from the store at the N. E. corner of Eighth and Market streets, He was seen to take it from the front of the store and with to take it from the front of the store and walk up Eignth street with it, but was immediately pursued and captured.

Andrew Mentz was acquitted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. Proof of the entry was made, but there was an entire absence of evi-

dence of intent.
The remainder of the morning was taken up with The remainder of the morning was taken up with the trial of a trivial case of assault.

DISTRICT COURT NO. L.—Judge Hare.—John Conrad vs. George Sparth. An action to recover damages for an alleged false arrest. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 2.—Judge Stroud.—Adams vs. Adams. An action to recover damages for an unlawful eviction from premises. Before reported. Verdict for plaintin, \$550.

Edward Burbank vs. James A. Wright. An action to recover for goods sold and to be delivered to the defendant for the purpose of carrying on plantations in Louisiana. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ladlow.—Andrew Watson vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action to recover for work done and materials furnished to a steam-engiae. Before reported. Verdict for plaintif, £125.

recover for services rendered as sick-nuise. On blan-

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Twitchell and Eaton No Action Thus Far by the Governor.

Railroad Affairs in the West-The Virginia State Government-The Ohio Municipal Elections.

### • FROM THE WEST.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Stock-holders.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, April 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Rallroad, Eastern Division, held in this city yesterday, the name of the company was changed to the "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company," and the board was increased to eleven directors.

The board organized by re-electing John D. Perry President. The annual report of the Company shows a total income from all resources of \$2,100,000. The Company have resolved to push forward the work of constructing the road to

The Purchase and Shipment of Grain. St. Louis, April 6.—A large meeting of merchants and business men generally was held in this city hast night, the object being to form a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,000,000, for the purpose of buying the surplus wheat which comes to this market, and shipping it to New York, or to European ports. It is also the design of the company to induce shipments of grain to this point, so that purchasers can obtain any amount they desire, and at all times.

Lieutenant-Governor Stannard presided, and peeches were made, showing that the route to New York, via New Orleans, was the best and cheapest avenue through which the grain of the Northwest and the products of the Mississippi valley will reach the sen. Between \$40,000 and \$50,000 were subscribed on the spot, and the remainder will no doubt be taken in a day or

Pacific Railroad Progress - Military Move-ments. Омана, April 6.—Trains on the Union Paci ic Railroad are now running to Hot Springs, ten

miles from Ogden. The track reached Be ir river, sixteen miles further, yesterday afternoon. Several companies of the 18th Infantry left yesterday forenoon on the steamer for St. Louis, where they take cars for Atlanta, Ga. A man named Hall was on Sunday killed by Charles Verchalla, near Platte river, ten miles south of this city, in a quarrel. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail. The Ohio Municipal Elections.

CLEVELAND, April 6 .- In the town elections n this State yesterday politics were generally ignored, and the vote was light. In this city the tickets were badly split, and few straight ballots were cast. The Democratic Mayor has 1500 to 1800 majority, while the other Republi can officers are elected by smaller majorities.

#### A Man Kills His Room Mate, and Commits Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

MEMPHIS, April 6 .- A. J. Walt, a well-known citizen, and before the war a prosperous merchant, struck with an axe and killed his room mate and bed-fellow, H. N. Gibson, about sunrise this morning. He then leaved from the third story of his own building, the Bradley Block, a room of which he occupied. He died almost instantly. For some time past his mind has been impaired.

### FROM VIRGINIA.

The New Secretary of the Commonwealth The Condition of Affairs More Settled. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6 .- Colonel Garrick Mallery, who has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by General Webb, assumed the duties of the office this morning. He is a Philadelphian, son of Judge Mallery, and has been stationed in Virginia, with the 44th Infautry, since the close of the war, and is highly respected by all who know him. Prior to the war he enjoyed a lucrative law practice, and was at one time editor of the Inquirer.

Since the arrival of General Webb the affairs of the State Government have assumed a more settled aspect. General Sir Charles Wyndham, commander of

the British forces in Canada, is here visiting the Petersburg Works this morning. Stoneman and Governor Wells are low in Washington.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

The City Councils and an ex-Mayor. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 6 .- The Baltimore City Council has refused to authorize a compromise with ex-Mayor Chapman for seven thousand dollars out of twenty thousand appropriated and placed in his hands to expend, and which they allege he retains. The matter goes to the court, but Chapman will prove he has none of the money except one thousand dollars, which he offers to refund.

### FROM HARRISBURG.

No Action in the Twitchell or Eaton Case by the Governor. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 6 .- The Governor has not vet indicated any determination to interfere with the execution of George S. Twitchell, Jr., or Gerald Eaton. The belief here is that both will be hung.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotation London, April 6—A. M.—Consols 93 for money and account; Five-twenties, 83%. Railways quiet; Erie, 24%; Illinois Central, 96%; Atlantic and Great West-

24.5; Inhels Cearle, and 12d. M.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands, 12½d. on the spot, and 12d. afloat; Orleans, 12½d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 2d instant, since the last report, according to Reuter's telegram, 40,000 bales, but his late despatches say the shipments to the 3d instant were 30,000 bales. Wheat 8s. 9d. for No. 2 and Wastern. red Western.

London, April 6—A. M.—Sugar quiet at 39s, 9d. on

Callow, 46s, 6d.

the spot. Turpentine, 51s. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6—P. M.—Five-twenties dull and unchanged. Stocks steady. American securities

Unchanged.

LIVELPOOL, April 6—P. M.—Cotton flat. Uplands, 12½@12½d.; Orleans, 12½@12½d. Petroleum, 9½d. per gallon, for spirite, and is. 10d. for refined.

Cotton at Havre opens quiet and unchanged.

LIVENPOOL, April 6—2 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause duliness here. Breadsings declining. Oats, 5s. 6d. Wheat, 9s. 5d. for California white, and 8s.@8s. 9d. for Great Western.

# if not so adventurous or daring as that pursued in New York or Chicago, is certainly better calculated to resist a shock like the one with which we have been visited recently. The deposits this week show a falling off of \$1,063,295; the legal-tenders, \$852,094. The loans have been further contracted \$97,234, and the specie reserve is less than last week by \$21,641. This is a very heavy fall for our market, which is noted for its general regularity and steady tone; but the indications are that it is now at its lowest level, and that the next hebdomadal exhibit will show a rapid improvement. We quote call loans at rapid improvement. We quote call loans at about 7 per cent. on Government collaterals and at 869 per cent. on other securities. The street

The conditions of the banks is readily under-

stood from a perusal of their weekly statement. It is the most unfavorable one made for a long time

past, and shows the severity of the crisis through which our local money market has just passed. That business failures should have been so few

in number and of such limited amounts is highly

creditable to our system of doing business, which, if not so adventurous or daring as that pursued in

at 8@9 per cent. on other securities. The street rates for prime business paper range between 9 @12 per cent., according to credit.

Government securities have declined, under the influence of a return of the money stringency in New York, which to-day is very great. Gold is firm and strong at an advance, the premium at 12 M. being 13153.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, and prices of almost everything on the list advanced. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102; second do. at 105, and third do. at 107. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101½. Government bonds were dull and weak.

Reading Railroad again advanced, selling as high as 46%, an improvement of ½; Pennsylva-

high as 46%, an improvement of 1/4; Pennsylva-nia Railroad was also stronger, closing at 591/4; Little Schuylkill Railroad was taken at 43%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 124; and Philadelphia and

Amboy Rallroad at 124; and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 27% @27%, b. o.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 30%. 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Nothing was done in Bank or Coal shares.

Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. 43% was offered for Second and Third; 16% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12% for Hestonville.

The Directors of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend.

ompany have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of ten per cent, on the capital stock of the company, for PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

FIRST BOARD.

50100 Pa 6s 1 ser. is. 102 | 100 sh Leh N Stk. 30½ | 500 0 do. 2 ser. 105 | 76 do. 305 | 54000 do. 2 ser. 105 | 100 sh Leh N Stk. 30½ | 54000 do. 2 ser. 105 | 100 do. 305 | 100 do. 305 | 100 do. 504 | 3000 Pa 6s W L Cpl | 6 sh Lit Sch. c&p. 42½ | 5 sh C& Am R. 124 | 105 | 100 do. 506 | 135 | 100 do. 506 | 135 | 100 do. 506 | 135 | 100 do. 506 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 100 do. 506 | 105 | 100 do. 506 | 105 | 100 do. 506 | 100 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street. FIRST BOARD.

181%.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 115%@115%; do. 1862, 118%@116%; do. 1864, 114%@114%; do. 1865, 116%@116%; do. 1865, new, 118%@118%; do. 1867, new, 118%@118%; do. 1867, new, 118%@118%; do. 1868, 1131%@118%; do. 1868, 1948, Due Comp. Int. Notes, 1934. Gold, 181%@181%; Silver, 125@126%.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 6 .- The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5.25,35.50 for superfine; \$6 25@ 6 50 for extras; \$6 50@7 25 for Iowa. Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$769-25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and 29 500 12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour has declined; sales of 100 barrels at \$7@750. No change

to notice in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at \$1 60@1 65, and 500 bush. amber at \$1.85. Rye ranges from \$1.45 to \$1.50 for Western. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 2800 bush. vellow at 88@89c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 836 84c. Oats are selling at 736 75c. for Western, and 65@70c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in

Barley or Malt. Bark is \$1 \$2 ton lower; sales of 100 hhds. No. 1

Seeds-Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bush at \$9.75@10; 160 bushels Timothy sold on private terms. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.60 Whisky sells in a small way at \$1 % gallon, tax

Latest Shipping Intelligence. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, April 6.—Arrived, steamships Hammonia, from Southampton; Ville de Paris, from Havre; England, from Liverpool; and De Soto, from Havana.

(By Atlantic Cuble.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—Arrived yesterday, steamship ity of Paris, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 6. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, L. Marchall.
Schr D. Brittain, Saunders, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Montrose, Lippincott, Newport, do.
Schr Manartine, Butler, Providence,
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., G. C. Van
Horn.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Dighton, G. S. Repplier. ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, 70 hours from Savanneh, ith cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail

with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadesphia and Southern Sate Steamship Co.

Brig Ellen H., Dwyer, 8 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh-vessel to Workman & Co.

Brig I. Howland, Freeman, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Eurus, Hall, II days from Hord's Island, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Alex. H. Cain, Simpson, 10 days from St. Marr's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Loute F. Smith, Crie, 6 days from Boston, with molse to Knight & Sons,

Schr Ella Hay, Coggins, 7 days from Sagua, with, molasses to S. Morris Wain & Co.

Schr Mary Means, Byard, 4 days from Lanceville, with stone. stone.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 2 days from New York, with log-wood to G. L. Browning.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr Freemason, Furnan, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with real in to Collins & Co. Sohr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, Del., ith grain to Collins & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her. 13 hours from Baltimere, with disc. to A. Groves, Jr.

ASHORE.
The schooler reported ashore on Brandywing over to be the G.C. Morris, from Jacksonvil, 000 feet of lumber, for Philadelphia. She wer M. last Sunday, and remained yesterday mornister. She may get off if the weather continues for